THE North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

VOL. XII., No. 574. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICATION.
CHINKIANO, 23d *May*, 1861.

THE British Consulate at Chinkiang has been moved to Silver Island.

THOS. ADKINS.
31au *Acting Vice-Consul.*

NOTICE.
Estate of J. B. NIEMANN, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 15th of October, 1861.

W. PROBST,
Consul.
Oldenburg Consulate,
Shanghai, 12th July, 1861. 19oo

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. EUGENE BOREL is authorised to sign our name per procuration.

VAUCHER FRERES.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBINSON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this place as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

J. MANIQUET & CIE.
Shanghai the 1st July 1861.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. I. BILDSTEIN and J. GUIBERT are authorised to sign our name per procuration.

3au J. MANIQUET & CIE.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Boston (U. S. A.) Board of Underwriters.

EVERETT FRAZAR.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG has been authorised from the 1st May last, to sign our Firm at Yokuhama per procuration.

OVERWEG & Co.
31au Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER W. LACEY is admitted a partner in our Cargo Boat business.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.*

Office and Godown in North Gate Street.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st April next be carried on under the style of Messrs. W. & G. M. HART, on which date Mr. GEORGE M. HART becomes a partner.

W. HART.
10au Ningpo, 27th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will henceforth conduct his business at Foochow and Amoy under the style or firm of JOHN FORSTER & Co., and at Amoy MR. JAMES MILISCH is authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

JOHN FORSTER.
7se Foochow, 27th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this port.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
10au Hankow, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify, that he has established himself as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this place, from the present date.

J. MACKELLAR.
3au Hankow, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this place and Tientsin as *Merchants* and *General Commission Agents*, under the Firm of STAMMANN & Co.

OSCAR STAMMANN.
H. NOETZLI.
12oc Cheefoo, May 20th 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this Port under the style of MALTBY & Co.

JOHN MALTBY.
Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

—MALTBY & Co.
10au Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Commission Agents*, under the style of

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.
ADOLPH SCHULTZE.
AD. REIS.
20jy Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted at this port by the Undersigned, will from 1st of June next be carried on under the firm of CHARLES THOREL & Co.

CHARLES THOREL.
31au Yokuhama (Kanagawa), 31st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. FRED. CORNS is this day admitted a Partner in my firm, and the business hitherto conducted in my name will on or after this date be carried on under the style of ASPINALL, CORNS & Co. as public *Silk and Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
10au Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of KILLICK & MARTIN,

JAMES KILLICK,
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ¼ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ½ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM
TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE
OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

A LARGE COMPOUND, centrally located, with new Stone Fire-Proof Godown, together with a substantial Dwelling House containing six Rooms and Kitchen.

There is also a Stable and good Well of water on the premises. Apply to,

E. S. BENSON.
14se Yokohama, July 1st, 1861.

LAND TO LET ON BUILDING LEASE.

A Piece of Land between 3 and 4 *mow* situated on the British side of the Yang-king-pang Creek, about 200 yards above Taylor's Bridge and near the Race Course

For further Particulars, apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 29th May, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

Also,

The Dwelling House and Store occupied by the Undersigned. The Stock and Good Will of the Business may be arranged for by application to.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister, Monsr. DE BOURBOULON will be vacated by the present tenants *on the 31st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

FOR SALE.

J, & C. WHITE & CO.'S

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea., Tls. 8 per doz.
Pale Brandy „ 1 „ „ 9 „
Claret „ 2 „ „ 6.50 „
Do. „ 2 „ „ 10 „

Superior Port and Pale Sherry in cases of 3 doz. each at Tls. 7 per doz.

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.
(St. Péray Mousseux), in 2 dz. c. a ℔ dz. T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ... 1 „ „ 10
Pale Sherry.
(Misa & Co.), ... 2 „ „ 7
(Lopes Villegas), ... 2 „ „ 7
(Other Brands), ... 3 & 2 „ „ 7
Port.................. 3 „ „ 8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Hhds. of BASS'S DRAFT BEER, just landed. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th July, 1861.

NEW WORK.
"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."
2nd Edition
by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Ship "*MADRAS*," of 1,200 Tons Register, American measurement, was built in Boston U. S. in 1854. The Framing is of the best Oak and her planking of the best American Red Pine. Is coppered and copper-fastened, and well-fitted above and below. Was formerly called the "*ALERT*," and was purchased by Messrs. GREEN of London, and employed by the British Government as a Transport during the Crimean War.

The Vessel is fitted with Double Topsail Yards; the Standing and Running Rigging, Masts, Yards, two Suits of Sails, Ground Tackle, Hawsers, Spare Gear, Blocks, Cooking and Cabin Gear, &c., are all complete, with an Inventory of other Stores.

Was in dock about two months ago, when the Copper was repaired and the damage sustained by the collision with the "Berwick Walls" was made good. All that is now required to make her available to carry dry and perishable Cargoes, is to be caulked and re-coppered. With her Masts and Yards aloft, she has only Sixty Tons of Ballast on board, is perfectly tight and shows no sign of straining, having brought 2,200 tons of Coal from Europe.

The Vessel is desirable as a Chinese Emigration Ship, having a height of eight feet in the 'tween decks fore and aft, with complete ventilation. Can be viewed daily as she now lies off the Old Dock.

For further Particulars, apply to

EDWARD BYRNE.
Ship Broker, &c.
tf Shanghai, 24th June, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERTS begs to notify that from the 1st of August, his OFFICE and SALES ROOM, will be removed to what at present is denominated the *Imperial Hotel.*

Parties having goods in his present Godown and not wishing to pay expense of removal will please take delivery of such Goods on or before the 30th of the current month, otherwise expense of removal will be charged.

1au Shanghai, 12th July, 1861.

W. B. VARCO,
Tea Inspector, &c.
6jy Canton, 1st July, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.
WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.
END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
27jy Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the late ABRAHAM HOWARD in our Firm ceased on the 15th instant.

All parties indebted to or having claims against his Estate are requested to hand them in for settlement to

HOWARD & Co.
26oc Shanghai, 25th July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BRAND is authorized to sign our Firm in CHINA from this date.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
10au Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of best Paris-made

Boots & Shoes.

HAN-KEE & Co.
o Shanghai. 26th July, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to dispose of by PUBLIC AUCTION, *THIS DAY, the 27th July*, at 5 o'clock P.M.

The *A* 1 British Clipper schooner

"NEVA,"

of 101 Tons Register, as she now lies off Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Wharf. She was built of the very best materials in 1853, is Copper-fastened, well found in Sails, Rigging, &c., and was sheathed with *Copper* at Hongkong in 1860. She is a first-class risk with the local Insurance Offices, and is noted as one of the fastest vessels on the Coast.

The Sale will take place on board the Schooner, and she will be sold with her Appurtenances in one Lot. Further particulars will be given in Hand Bills.

TERMS OF SALE.—*All bids to be made in Shanghai Sycee, One-half of Purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, and Balance within four days or the deposit to be forfeited. Expenses of Transfer to be borne by Purchaser.*

A. R. TILBY.
o Shanghai, 22d July, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., also on Wednesday at 5 P.M.

Bibles (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 10	Hankow,	July 12
Bombay,	June 16	Nagasaki,	July 19
Hongkong,	July 22	Kanagawa,	July 12
Tientsin,	July 11		

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. Apr. 15 } Received *viâ* Marseilles, May 25.
Shanghai ... „ 9 }

BIRTH.

At Pootung, Shanghai, on the 22nd instant, Mrs. DAVID MUIRHEAD, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. Hobson, RICHARD PEARSON of Hastings, to FRANCES SUSANNAH MARIA FURNISS, of London.

DEATHS.

At Simonosaki, Japan, on the 21st June, Lieut. and Commander JAMES A. WHITSHED, of H.M. Gun-boat *Leven.*

At Hongkong, on the 9th instant, ABRAHAM HOWARD, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A., and lately Resident of this place.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

July.	Ending 26th July 1861. Max.	Min.	Ending 26th July 1860. Max.	Min.
13.—	93	83	90	77
14.—	95	83	91	78
15.—	95¾	83	92	79
16.—	95	81	93	80
17.—	92	80	93	80
18.—	92	80	93	80
19.—	92	79	93	81
20.—	91	77	94	80
21.—	89	76	91	83
22.—	89	77	90	77
23.—	90	80	91	77
24.—	95½	82	90	78
25.—	94	82	89	80
26.—	89	79	89	79

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,...............No quotations.

OPIUM.

July	Malwa New, Tls.	Malwa Old, Tls.	Patna New, Tls.	Patna Old, Tls.
13,	 525	.... —	 580	.... — n'l.
15,	515 a 520	.... —	570 a 575	.... — n'l.
16,	530 a 535	.... —	575 a 580	.... —
17,	530 a 535	.... —	585 a 590	.... —
18,	535 a 540	.... —	 590	.... —
19,	530 a 540	.... —	 590	.... —
20,	 535	.... —	 590	.... —
22,	530 a 535	.... —	 590	.... —
23,	 535	.... —	 590	.... —
24,	 540	.... —	 595	.... —
25,	 540	.... —	 595	.... —
26,	 545	.... —	 590	.... —

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—July 26th, *Wanderer*, (Am. sch.) Chefoo and Tientsin; *Farvel*, (Dan. bq.), Hongkong; *Frisia Westphalia*, (Han. bq.), Hongkong; *Queen of the Ocean*, Torbay; 27th, *Ly-ee-moon*, Hongkong.

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Sea Witch*, from Amoy, Rev. Ripley, and Mr. De Longe, Wife and 3 children. Per *Mermaid*, from Hongkong, Dr. Ainslie, and Mr. L. B. Lumber. Per *Vallée de Lux*, from Singapore, Mr. J. do Rozario. Per *Ocean Mail*, from London, Messrs. J. L. Glover, R. Urguhart, Alex. Yule, J. J. Jacquemot and family. Per *Peterborough*, from London, Mr. Francis Mont. Milne. Per *Chusan*, from Ningpo, Messrs. Bourne and Roche. From the *Manila* wreck, Mr. Hyem. Per *Lyee-moon*, Mrs. Windberg, Mrs. Rowe, Messrs. Wilks, Maynard, Wm. Loud, Ryrie, Bedwell, Forbes, Reimer, and Leighton.

DEPARTED.—Per *Daniel Webster*, for Kanagawa, sailed 14th July, Dr. M. W. Fish, Messrs. R. D. Brower, and Laudon. Per *Chusan*, for Ningpo, Messrs. Baker, and Sidka. Per *Hellespont*, for Hankow, Mr. G. Otto. Per *Inman*, for Nagasaki, sailed 17th July, Messrs. Jas. T. Barnard and James Smith. Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Madame Léonie la Monta, Capt. Roux, Messrs. R. T. Stretton, J. Nasserwanjee, Henry Howard, and C. Hannen. Per *Armistice*, for Nagasaki, Messrs. Geo. S. Morrison, T. A. Cowderoy, W. F. B. Sams, and J. Williams. Per *Fire Dart*, for Hankow, Messrs. M. P. Evans, Edwards, and De Souza. Per *Surprise*, for Hankow, Mr. S. B. Freeman.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamer at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Ganges*, Messrs. Palmer, Hayward, Lockhart, Sheppard, M'Kinstrey, and Capt. Eagle.

DEPARTED.—Per *Columbian*, July 12, Messrs. Stubbs, Maclaren, Chapopules, Christian, Anivorro, Fazull, and Nanthoo, Capts. Macfarlane, and Croix, Mr. and Mis Howard, and Miss Cole.

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EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

June 20.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Maintz.

For Shanghai,—Messrs. Lucas, A. Whalley, Mrs. Findlay and two children.

June 27.

Viâ Bombay to Hongkong.—Mr. Davidson.

For Shanghai,—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children.

July 4.

For Shanghai,—Mr. Markham.

August 20.

For Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

September 12.

For Shanghai,—Mrs. Parkes.

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SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

H. M. gun-boat *Bouncer*, Lieut.-Commander Creasy with the Master having the pinnace of H. M. S. *Encounter* in tow, returned from the Yangtsze-kiang on Friday evening, having replaced the Beacons on *Bush Island Shoal, Southey's Knoll* and *Waterman Bank* in the same positions as before. The Bank of Bush Island to 2 fms. low water extends a good half mile outside the Beacon; this correction to the chart may be seen either on board the *Bouncer* or H. M. S. *Encounter.* In passing this part of the channel, ships should keep the Southern shore well aboard till the clump of trees (marked on chart and very conspicuous) bears S.S.W.; N.N.E. course will lead through in deep water, till mid channel or in 8 fms. then on N.W. In returning the *Bouncer* used the *Centaur* channel (Beacon standing) and never got less than 5½ fms. The Beacons were placed at low water and then driven into a hard muddy bottom; search was made for the old ones without success, this proving beyond doubt that they have been removed, as had they been washed down, they must have been seen at low water. There appears to be about four feet more water in the River than when the Survey was made.

The *Assyrian*. Capt. Shepherd, from London, sailed 27th March, arrived 19th July. Lost a man overboard in a gale off the Cape of Good Hope on 23th May. The *Ocean Mail*, in charge of Mr. Thomson, first officer, sailed from London 30th March, arrived 19th July, having in the same gale lost Capt. Adam overboard at 8 P.M. on the 29th May, and on 8 July; Mr. J. J. Schmidt, passenger.

NOTICE.

Under a Commission issued by H. M.'s Senior Naval Officer, a Naval Court will be held at H. M's Consulate, *on Monday, the 29th inst.*, at 11 A.M., in order to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the Screw Steamer "*Manila.*"

C. TREASURE JONES,
Vice-Consul, President of the Court.
Shanghai, July 26th, 1861.

THE London mail of 26th June will be due in Hongkong on the 8th and here on the 15th proximo. Last year it was received per str. *Yang-tsze* on the 16th.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the next Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Sunday the 4th prox., at day-light.

COMING events are known, generally, to cast their shadows before them, and we may safely appeal to our columns, when we claim exemption from that numerous band of Prophets of the past—"We told you so."

It will have been seen from an advertisement in our *Shipping List* of the 22d inst., that the much-vexed question of the Imperial Customs is again to be brought under public consideration.

We have heard, we confess, but one side of the question—that of the complainants—and presuming, for the sake of argument, the facts of their case to be unassailable, we cannot express surprise that public attention has been directed to the subject, nor entertain a doubt as to the result. We have recently, and at a great expenditure of blood and treasure, forced a treaty upon the Chinese at the very gates of their capital, which, now that the pressure has been withdrawn, they would seek indirectly to render inoperative. By the spirit and intention of that Treaty it was agreed that, under certain limitations, we should be permitted to enjoy an unrestricted trade with the Chinese. The game opened well and seemed about to be fairly played out, and, it is a fact worthy of note, that no impediment was offered in this race of Free Trade, until the pressure under which this state of things was inaugurated, had disappeared.

Robinson Crusoe was residing on a deserted island. He awoke one morning, and, as may be imagined, was considerably alarmed at the appearance of a human foot print on the sandy beach. The first disagreable impression of this nature on the minds of foreigners arose from the fact of the Chinese Authorities placing a duty, amounting at once to a prohibitory one, on all goods purchased from Europeans by Chinese merchants *in the North.* It is useless for their apologists to say that the Chinese have the right, that would be conceded to Western nations, of making any fiscal regulations with regard to their own subjects, they pleased. Were this so, the much-lauded Treaty of Tientsin would soon be converted into so much useless paper by our Celestial friends; and if it be contended, that *squeezing* in a Chinaman (like "sufferance" in the Jew) is "the badge of all their tribe," let them be permitted by all means to indulge in this their natural instinct, but if the system be levelled against the vitality of our commercial understanding with them, then the sooner such a fraudulent attempt is stamped out the better.

Let us glance at one or two items of commerce and then refer the whole to that most democratic of all human inventions—the multiplication table.

SILK.—During rebel disturbances, silk was brought to Shanghai *viâ* Ningpo, having paid a duty, say, of Tls. 10 per picul. On shipping to Shanghai, an exemption certificate was granted by H.I.M. Customs, freeing it for England. Suddenly the "human foot print" makes its appearance in the shape of an Inland duty of Tls. 5 extra, for *Transit* dues, at the same time that the order goes forth to withhold exemption certificates, thereby rendering this article liable to a further impost of Tls. 10 *here* on re-shipment, making in all 150 *per cent* more than the former duty of Tls. 10!

TEA.—In a similar way tea, on the opening of the new ports, came down subject to the usual Tls. 2½ duty, but suddenly the obnoxious "foot print" is again seen, and a transit duty of Tl. 1¼ is squeezed on this article coming from *an open treaty port*, being no less than 50 per cent. additional duty!

RE-EXPORTS of British manufactures to Chinese ports.—These goods paid a duty on landing in Shanghai, and, within certain limited periods, were free by Exemption Certificate to *any Chinese port.* They were shipped off with a known and certain margin, say, to ports in the Yangtsze, upon the faith of a mutual understanding and were sold at a profit. A demand is thus created and fresh supplies are forwarded, but in the meanwhile,

> ". . . . . As onward they roll,
> *Surgit amari aliquid*—the toll."—*i.e.* squeeze.

Again the "foot print" appears and half duties *in addition* are demanded by the Customs on re-shipment to any of the open ports on the Yang-tsze! The result is, that these goods remain unsold and foreign interests, like the unsold goods themselves, are inevitably damaged.

CHINESE MERCHANDISE.—The evil does not rest here. Obstacles of a novel and most damaging tendency to trade suddenly meet our gaze. The goods sold have to be paid for, and, as this cannot be done to its fullest extent in Sycee, large mercantile houses here, who, before the opening of this trade, never were in the habit of receiving Chinese merchandise in payment, are now *compelled* to receive them. The Chinese Customhouse Authorities grant (under Treaty it is understood) exemption certificates to such Chinese goods as shall have paid duty before. Here, as in the former case, at the outset, all goes on

> "Merry as a marriage bell,"

and we exchange mutual chin-chins on the occasion. It is suddenly discovered, however, that the Barbarians made these rules and regulations for the protection of Barbarian interests, and that it never could have been contemplated by the British Parliament that they should have reference to Chinese interests. They therefore at the sound, as it were, of a trumpet, in the twinkling of an eye, declare that no more exemption certificates shall be issued—a decision that at once lays the axe at the root of the Tree of Free Trade, and, to our humble apprehensions, to the foundation of the Treaty itself!

Oh! Prince Kung, how long will you continue to abuse our patience? That these unjust, and as impolitic as unjust, demands are to be traced beyond the influence of His Excellency Woo, we can entertain no doubt. The putter-on of these exactions is to be looked for elsewhere, and it matters very little to us at present whether our Minister Extraordinary has sanctioned this measure or not. We seek to stay the evil which is at our doors, and if the Mercantile Body are unanimous and true to themselves we can await patiently the distribution of rewards, if it shall appear that English interests have been damaged by English hearts and English hands, so lavishly paid to defend and to protect them. In the meantime, the true way of looking at the question is, will it bear the light of day? Is it a wise policy, or is it even in keeping with good faith?

Our correspondent *Seaweed* calls our attention to this subject, and very happily likens the procedure on the part of the Chinese "high officials," to the slaying of the goose with its precious freight of golden eggs. This fable, which points so strong a moral, might be translated by one of our talented Consular linguists and presented to His Excellency for his enlightenment. Englishmen have long felt that to impose excessive or vexatious duties is to limit and to restrict trade, to the detriment of private interests, and to the *certain* damage of the very revenue the extortioner seeks to improve. Some high-buttoned Mandarin may yet arise to proclaim the fact enunciated by Bacon that, "taxes and imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the King's Revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire."

We have long ceased to expect to operate on a Chinaman by argument. He is to be moved by his *fears* alone; and we rejoice to observe that, at the mere sound of the trumpet, these have already been so far acted upon as to cause the sudden withdrawal of the iniquitous Custom House notice of the 22nd July which we publish elsewhere. This must be looked upon merely as the beginning of the end, and that end must result in obtaining that high prize for which we have bled—a fair and unrestricted trade with the Chinese Empire.

The visit of a bore or a spunge is to be dreaded; but beyond this "lowest deep" there is a "lower" still, and that is a visit from him who sits at the receipt of Customs—to wit, the tax gatherer!

No one, we believe, who has ever come in contact, officially or otherwise, with the present head of the Customs Department here, will deny him the possession of those qualities which go so far to render disagreeable duties supportable, or that he has largely inherited accomplishments which are the distinctive badge of his class. But this is not all-sufficient. We have a right to expect from the head of this department such decision and firmness, as, whilst he is not swayed by the "*ardor civium*,"[*] on the one hand, will, on the other, enable him to look with equal unconcern on the "*vultus tyranni*"[†]—one who, conducting his office on the immutable principles of English justice, will not hesitate respectfully but firmly to notify to a truckling Mandarin, that such and such a course will be equally repugnant to the feelings of an English community, as it is opposed to good faith and good government. He should have firmness enough for this duty, for we believe he possesses too extensive and too recent a personal acquaintance with the state of society in Europe, and more especially in England, to partake of those less enlightened views on this question, which are perhaps inevitable in the case of persons whose sphere of observation has been confined to a more limited circle.

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[*] *Ardor civium* — Resolutions of a public meeting.

[†] *Vultus tyranni*—Frowns of a Taoutai.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Have you, our right hand friend in many times of need, nothing to say upon the shameless rapacity of the local native authorities in their exactions upon trade at this present moment?

The news of the morning is always of some fresh device of that insatiable vampire, the Toutae, who sits in the city under the shadow and protection of English and French bayonets, preying upon our mercantile vitals.

Oh, for a Nathan who, with clever eloquence, would excite the interest of this potentate who seems so powerful, in the fate of a certain goose that is laying golden eggs, but is in the hands of a rapacious butcher about to slay the invaluable creature for the sake of speedier spoils. What a tableau would be presented when the Chinaman, trembling with eagerness to obtain possession of such a timely prize, cries, "you savez he?" is annihilated by the stern rejoinder, "belong you own!"

The parallel is a just one, for certainly no poor goose ever suffered martyrdom with less struggle for existence than our goose displays.

We hear nothing from our three Consuls, once so prompt to defend in concert the rights of their countrymen; the merchants sleep to all practical purpose, their complaints sounding loud only on the Bund and at the dinner table, and as for the higher authorities, Prince Kung seems simply to have tucked their heads under his girdle and takes advantage of the convenient position to arrange affairs entirely to his own liking.

But though I joke, it is in bitterness of spirit, after seeing one promising speculation after another, nipped in full bloom and turned to dust and ashes for me, by these atrocious acts of this common enemy. Common enemy, he surely is, for he preys upon us all, and one's indignation is not lessened that he acts to some extent through the foreign Custom House system, established by ourselves.

There is scarcely an article, inward, that is not loaded with exactions which it cannot bear. Even building materials for our own houses are heavily taxed, by means of a direct squeeze upon the builder for all work he has in hand. A few days ago, certain Chinese produce must pay *three* separate duties between Canton or any other Coast port, and Hankow, and though that has been as suddenly repealed as imposed, other impositions remain directly contrary to the spirit of the Treaty. It is not my object to point out particular cases, however, but to call your attention to the general fact that unbridled rapacity now prevails in the Toutae-ic counsels, and to ask you to move some power to the rescue of our unfortunate goose.

There is no lack of evidence upon the subject. The whole place rings with it.

I am, yours most trustfully,
SEAWEED.
Shanghai, July 26th, 1861.

NOTICE.

RULES REGARDING THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CHINESE PRODUCE.

1. Foreign Merchants in exporting Chinese produce from Shanghae pay, as it is provided in the Treaty, the inland or half duty and the export tariff duty.
2. Foreign Merchants in bringing merchandize from the Yang-tze River have only to pay the inland or half duty at the time of importation, but if such goods should be exported the export tariff duty will be levied.
3. Foreign Merchants in conveying Chinese produce from Shanghae into the Yang-tze River have to pay the inland or half duty.
4. When Foreign merchants bring Chinese goods from the Yang-tze River to Shanghae, if such goods should not be landed but transhipped for exportation, both the inland or half duty and the export tariff duty will be levied.
5. When Foreign goods arrive at Shanghae, if such goods be not landed but transhipped for the Yang-tsze River, the import tariff duty and the inland or half duty will be levied on them.
6. Goods imported to Shanghae by Foreign merchants from Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Tientsin, and any of the Treaty ports, should pay the import tariff duty; but if such goods should be reshipped for exportation the export tariff duty will not for the present be enforced.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghae, 22nd July, 1861.

H.M.S. *Simoon*, announced in the *Daily Shipping List* of this morning for Chefoo and Tientsin, will not leave for several days.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE *Ly-ee-moon* arrived this forenoon with the London mail of 10th June which reached Hongkong on the 22d instant per *Ganges.*

Again we have not received our *Overland Mail.*

From the *China Express* we learn that a Russian Agent is to remain at Peking as representative of the merchants of Kiachta. Count Cavour died on the 5th June. Affairs in America appear to be nearly as before. Troops were being moved from one part of the country to another and attacks on certain points were talked of.

We rejoice to observe that the Queen of England was receiving company again, and might be frequently seen driving about the Metropolis.

The Derby was won by Kettledrum—Dundee second. The Oaks, by Brown Duchess.

The Bank minimum rate has remained at 6 per cent and money was in fair demand at that.

BULLION.—Per *Pera* from Southampton, on 4th June, 1861,—

For Hongkong,	£25,350.
For Shanghai,	£30,795.

Consols were 91¼ to 92.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shangai, at New York, May 14th, *Star King*, May 20 *Sportsman.*

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, from Liverpool, May 25th, *Mansfield* and *Mirage*; from Deal, June 3rd, *Minerva.*

LOADING.—For Shanghai at London, *Merse, Harkaway, Henry Miller, Cambala, and Tungyu.* At Liverpool, *Celestial* and *Aerolite.*

From our Chinese Correspondent.

A proclamation has been issued by the Shanghai Magistrate under the authority of H. E. Wang-mung-ling, Governor-General for the supply of grain to Peking, to the effect that in consequence of the fish merchants having been heavily squeezed of late, instead of the duty being levied at the old Custom House it is to be collected at Woo-sung, to which place an official has been specially appointed to collect it; and with a view to the prevention of any further exactions being made, the captains of the ships importing fish will be required to pay a duty of 5 taels per picul and a certificate will be furnished accordingly. All ships attempting henceforth to evade the new establishment will be treated as smugglers and dealt with according to the law.

A great amount of difficulty has attended the trading craft about here lately, for not only are they compelled under threats to pay a great impost upon passing the rebels' barriers, which have been established at nearly all the villages round about Soochow, but they are subjected to a rigorous examination by the guard boats, called Chang-lung, stationed at Tien-shan-hu, and again by others called Fei-yü-chiang boats. The vessels hence are obliged to seize suitable opportunities, and instead of proceeding by the usual route, to go warily along the small creeks and passes, their numbers therefore are considerably diminished in consequence.

A traveller lately arrived from Szuchuen reports that the rebels had taken possession of a place called Hsü-chou-fu, and that the thoroughfare was obstructed thereby. He was obliged to return in consequence. Troops have already been dispatched to drive them out, but the rebels being in great force it is difficult to calculate on success. The Major-General in command of the troops has been throwing up redoubts outside the north-west gate of the above place, and has formed deep trenches all round to serve as a means of defence, and in the event of a failure happening when he attacks the city to serve as a safe retreat for his troops. He has now only 1,000 men, but when he has increased the number to 2,000 he contemplates the speedy capture of it.

A Shantung man, who was formerly a soldier and who was captured by the rebels some time ago, managed to escape the other day and return home. He returned to his regiment and received quarters under the same roof that the commander, whose name is Chin-piao, was living; but he had not been there many days, before this Chin-piao discovered that he was possessed of some wealth. He therefore became very intimate with him, but not obtaining what he wished, he privately informed the authorities that he had captured a rebel. The man was accordingly seized and without being questioned was at once beheaded.

Shanghai, 24th July, 1861.

THE following account of this unfortunate disaster has been handed to us by the master.

THE LOSS OF THE "*MANILA*."

The *Manila*, 700 tons, left Hankow on the 13th July, bound to Shanghai. On the 16th observed the steamer *Rajah* on shore on the west bank of the river, 5 miles below Ngankíng. At the request of the captain, the *Manila* anchored close under her stern, laid out a large hawser, hove on it till it carried away, but could not render any effectual assistance to the steamer. On the 19th passed the steamer *Ta Yung*, on shore on the South side of the river about one mile west of Golden Island (about four miles above Chin-kiang).

At 2.30 P.M., the steamer *Manila* passing down the river about 8 miles north of Starling Island, observed the tops of bushes sticking up above the water close on the starboard bow. Fearing she was too close to the west shore (it being very difficult as the country is so completely flooded, to form an idea as to which side of the channel a vessel is on), the helm was placed a starboard, when the water rapidly shoaled. When the two leadsmen gave 5 fathoms, the engines were reversed at full speed, but the only effect of the 60 horse-power engine against the strong current, (5 to 6 knots) was to turn the steamer partly round with her head to the westward. As the water was still shoaling, both anchors were immediately let go in 4 fathoms, with 70 and 30 fathoms of cable respectively.

The steamer swung to her anchors, with her stern in 2 fathoms.

Commenced heaving in the port cable. After heaving in 10 or 15 fms. the cable parted. Commenced heaving in the starboard one. Weighed the anchor and proceeded at full speed to the northward. The Chow-chow water turned the steamer round with her head to the S.S.E., against her helm and the head sails. She was then in 2 fathoms, with her head down the river. Set all square sail aback to a fresh wind and turned astern full speed, when it was discovered the steamer was making water rapidly in the after water-tight compartments. Immediately all the pumps were set to work and hands employed baling but to no purpose.

At 5 P.M., the lower decks were under water.

At 8 P.M., it was over the quarter deck. At the same time the lead only gave 2 fathoms of water on both sides of the ship.

At 10 P.M. the water was 4 feet above the quarter deck, and the steamer lying over at an angle of about 30 degrees.

Fearing she would capsize, all hands were ordered into the boats, which were ready along side, with a small quantity of provisions, each man having a small bundle of his own private effects.

The boats were anchored at a short distance from the wreck till daylight. When she was observed to have settled down into the quicksands.

As it is was impossible to attempt to save anything, the boats proceeded to Shanghai.

The crew arrived safe at this port on the 24th instant, all having behaved throughout this sad accident in a most exemplary manner.

Bearings at anchor when the steamer took the ground—

Choosan Pagoda, N.W. by W. ½ W.
Kinshan Hill, S.W. by W. W.ly.

W. GILLSON.

26th July, 1861.

THE following letter has been received from the person to whom it is addressed—

(*For the "North-China Herald,"*
NANKING, *July 17th*, 1861.)

CHUNG-WANG'S LETTER TO I. J. R.

Chung Wang-Le to Lo-How-chuen, the Missionary.

DEAR SIR —Since I left the capital more than half a year has quickly passed away, and now we are far far seperated; hence unable mutually to communicate, about which I earnestly contemplate. I presume the teacher while dwelling in the capital is engaged about many good things, of which I am aware without inquiring.

Formerly when we were together we consulted about preparing a letter for various nations and their sovereigns in relation to national intercourse and a good understanding between this country and theirs, to which I trust we shall have cordial responses. After I left with the troops I doubt not but the teacher followed out the measure by translating and forwarding the document. Now it has been a considerable while and the responses of the various nations ought ere this to have reached the capital, so I have prepared this document and sent it forward to request you to prepare their said documents, if received, by translating them into Chinese, and immediately send them to me, allowing me to know the result of affairs, thereby shall I be delivered from suspense.

In relation to my army: from the commencement of our campaign, all committed to me from above—heaven and the Emperor—I have sustained, trusting to my officers below who are of the same mind, moving in the same line of conduct—the submissive we foster and the rebellious we kill. In no instance have I fought without overcoming. Since leaving the capital I have marched into four provinces, attacked and taken many places, recovered some that had been lost; some Chows have submitted to our rule without a fight. In them I immediately appointed officers to rule them and the villages around. We are now in Hoo-pik province, Hing-kok-chow; but we find the weather too hot to march, and hence we are engaged in seeking provisions for the army. When we shall have fully brought the people under rule here and secured supplies, we will consult as to where we shall go next. Now I have thus narrated our army affairs, and send forward the information for your consolation. But I hope at your earliest convenience you will send me the information about which I have inquired above, respecting the good-will of the nations which I formerly addressed.—From CHUNG-WANG.

HANKOW, *July 6th*, 1861.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MY DEAR SIR,—A few lines from one who has but just arrived at Hankow will not be unacceptable to most of your readers. The country between Nanking and this presents a remarkable spectacle; everywhere the river has overflown its banks, and nearly all the low land is flooded. Instead of being confined to a channel of a mile or a mile and a-half wide, it spreads out in many places from ten to fifteen miles. At the "Little Orphan" it loses itself in the embraces of the horizon; most of the islands marked on the chart have disappeared; whole villages of mud-straw houses have been swept away; here and there nothing is to be seen but the roofs of these miserable huts, and the tops of trees just peering out of the water. It was affecting to see the people clinging to their mud walls, though often completely surrounded by the devouring element. All seemed to be waiting anxiously to see what turn the "Son of the Ocean" would take next. At most of the groups, boats are kept in readiness for any emergency. At some places we seemed to be sailing in a great inland sea; at Kiu-kiang, the Western suburb and with it the English Concession, is under water; the Consulate can only be approached in boats. Hankow is surrounded, and the English Concession has vanished.

The water has risen, according to the Chinese account thirty-five feet, that is only a foot higher than last year. It commences to rise about the end of the fourth moon, and subsides in the seventh, hence the state of Hankow, and the whole of this country is what we now find it for about three months of every year. Twelve years ago the river rose from twelve to fifteen feet above its present level. The whole of Hankow was under water for several days, many perished and much property was destroyed on the occasion. Such visitations, however, are happily very rare. Since our arrival, the water has been varying between eight inches, now rising and now falling. The people say that it has reached its climax, for this year; if so, most of Hankow is quite safe.

The spots fixed upon for Foreign settlements both at Kiukiang and at Hankow must have been chosen by our representatives in ignorance of the extent of these annual floods. At Kiukiang there are sites more pleasant for residence, better for health, far above the reach of the swellings of the Yang-tsze and equally convenient for trade. At Hankow, the Han-yang side is the place. The Chinese population might be bought off without difficulty, the ground might be easily and cheaply raised, from it there is an easy access to the open country beyond, and the anchorage in the Han is good and safe all the year round. On the other hand, it will be very difficult to raise the present site so as to make it a healthy and pleasant settlement; during three months of every year the whole place is surrounded by water and for an equal period the anchorage in it is impracticable. When the attention of one of the principal mandarins in the place was directed to the fact that the future Foreign settlement would be a watery one, he smiled very significantly and seemed to regard it a fine joke.

The Rebels are still in possession of the cities of Tai-ping, Ti-hu, Ngan-king, and Hwang-chew. Since our arrival it has been reported that they have taken Ti-chang-hien, opposite Hwang-chew, and two or three towns higher up the river. When we passed the city of Ti-chang-hien, the suburb seemed to have been recently burnt by the Imperialists. The Insurgents are only ten miles from Kiu-kiang. The people seemed very poor and much dejected. The Imperialists have held the city for three years, but have done nothing towards restoring it to its former condition, it has only one street worth the name; more than one-third of the houses on it are in ruins, and on each side it is a complete wilderness. There are a great many of the Hu-nan braves stationed in the city, they are, however, beyond all control, the mandarins have no power over them. Some time ago they stoned one for his pains in interfering with them, they get no pay, and this makes them their own masters, they are men that stand on the borders between both parties and are ready to join the highest bidder. They are a terror to the people and objects of fear to the mandarins. A large body of them arrived here on the evening of the 3rd; one division was despatched up the river Han, another upon the Yoh-chen, and a third down the Yang-tsze. We had a short conversation with one of the officers on the evening of their arrival, he said that he was very sorry that they had to pass through this place, as they are such great scamps and likely to provoke foreigners. We told him that he had no need to fear any evil from foreigners as long as the braves would conduct themselves properly, and that it was for him to keep them in order. "That is precisely what we cannot do;" said he, "they go about throwing everything upside down along the streets; they enter shops, and take things without paying for them or pay whatever they please, and the best thing we can do is to take no notice of their wild freaks. As long as they conduct themselves so only towards us it matters not; but we are really afraid of their exciting the ire of foreigners." Such is the character of the best soldiers the Imperialists in this part of the country can boast of. All the Western and Northern provinces are in insurrection. We have been told that the Shen-si and Shan-si insurrection is headed by that rich man of whom we heard something at Shanghai a few months ago. At the distance of Hankow from those provinces he bears a good character. San-ko-lin-sin has been sent to quiet the disturbances in the three provinces of Shen-si, Shan-si, and Honan.

Si-chwan is infested with local banditti. The capital is still in the hands of the Imperialists, and not held by *Shi-tah-kai* as was reported. It seems from the latest news that the Si-chwang Rebels have nothing to do with those of Nanking. Whilst things remain as they are Hankow will not be what the commercial world expected to find it. Surrounded by rebels the natives are timid and fearful. The import trade is naturally dull, because property is not safe; it cannot be safely kept here nor safely sent into the interior. It must have been a glorious place in the days of its glory. It now reminds one of Soochow and Hang-chow. The streets are wide and the houses large, there is now a large population in the place. The fact that it does present such a flourishing spectacle after such a fearful conflagration is a convincing proof of its wonderful inherent vitality. The rebels have visited the town four times; on the first three occasions the people were treated well, neither their persons nor property were molested; on the fourth occasion the people were compelled by the mandarins to resist their approach. The consequence was fearful. Though much of the town is still desolate, much of it has been rebuilt, and the native merchants say that a year of perfect peace, prosperity, and security would restore it to its former glory.

The city of Uchang is very prettily situated. Its streets are wide and its shops large. It must have been a beautiful spot in former times. Han-yang is in a miserable condition and of no commercial importance whatever.

The population of these two cities together with that of the town of Han-kow, has been very much exaggerated. To speak of it as eight millions is perfect absurdity. In their palmiest days it could not have been more than two millions, and this is about the right mark.

A comet is visible here these nights. It was seen first on the evening of the 2nd immediately after the sunset. On the following day we found the people very timid about it, they say that the rebels will surely come as soon as the water subsides.

Were a hundred rebels to appear on one of the neighbouring hills just now probably the whole mass, mandarins, people and soldiers, would fly. On the evening of the 3rd we saw the comet. The nucleus was nearly at the snout of the Great Bear, and the tail stretching up to the zenith, cutting the line extended from the Pointers to the Pole at an acute angle with the former—a fine spectacle, though not so brilliant as the comet of 1858. On the evening of the 5th it was seen some degrees above the Pointers. The rebels do not believe in these signs, and as such might take advantage of them to the discomfiture of the enemy. Nothing but the presence of foreigners keeps most of the people here just now. Were the former to leave, the place would be soon empty.—Yours,

C.

BELOW are some more of the amusing Luchi Papers that were found when the *Flamer* lately went up the river to recover the silk taken from the boats in charge of Europeans, viz:—the report of the chief criminal to Soochow, the reply of the Governor of Ping-wang to the application for assistance, and a humble letter from Luchi begging that the possessor of the stolen property might be forced to disgorge. Also a translation of the pass given the boat at San-li-chiao previous to the capture, and the receipt of the Luchi authorities for the fine levied.

Heaven-ascending Chen-fu-chên kneeling addresses the Heaven-searching Chamberlain of the Back apartments of the Palace, reporting matters and begging assistance, also hoping for His Excellency's welfare.

On the night of the —, a barbarian boat had the audacity to convey some tens of boats containing cargo past the Custom-house, forcibly preventing the levy of duties. Luckily the Ping-wang General, Grateful-for-Blessings Wang, was there on public business, and with his assistance I started in pursuit and brought them back; I then demanded the customary duties which after some resistance the barbarians with a very ill-grace paid, giving 600 dollars and depositing some raw silk as security for payment.

Grateful-for-Blessings Wang and I moreover seeing they had two large guns in the boat and thinking they might be putting them to evil purposes if we let them go, seized them and sent them on to Ping-wang, drawing thus the barbarians' teeth and making them harmless.

All this I reported to you personally at Soochow, from which I have only this day returned to my post, where I hear that the barbarian boat has had the audacity to come up again and behave in a most disorderly manner, demanding the restoration of the silk, guns, &c., and declaring that the barbarians' boats shall pay no duty, whatever the nature of the goods they carry, threatening that if we do not yield to them unpleasant consequences will result.

All this has naturally astonished me greatly, for as far as I can remember the barbarians have always paid duties hitherto, and their conduct in refusing to pay now and extorting the return of what has been already paid, is not only flagitious in the extreme but shews a great accession of audacity in them; and as I know not what to do and whether I ought to levy duties on foreigners or not I must humbly beg you will give me some instructions as to my course.

I shall feel greatly thankful if you will do this and am, &c., &c.

P.S—Some time back you directed me to send an officer to establish a branch office at Mit-sei-huan, which I did, but the barbarians have attacked and plundered it three times and it is now deserted, what shall I do with regard to that?

Worthy and upright Wan to blessed Li and height-attaining Wan.

My brothers,—I write to you. I have received the letter you forwarded yesterday by the flying courier, that you understand there are 6 barbarian steamers and 20 odd Imperial war-boats each carrying two foreign guns at Yu-wei-kuan, and that there is no doubt but that they will proceed to the attack of Lu-chi to-day, to recover the booty obtained from the foreigners; that you are afraid you are too few to resist them and apply for reinforcements.

All this, my brothers, I have learnt from you, and I should at once send you some war-boats; but alas, I have very few war-boats at all, and villagers' boats would not only be of no use but might probably lead to trouble as Lu-chi is a place accessible by water on all sides, and it is therefore inconvenient for me to reinforce you.

I trust, however, my brothers, that you and the troops under your command will do everything in your power

Should they come in small numbers, Wu-hae-hsiang will advise you how you may attack them; for if they are kept back entirely no harm can come, but if they are too strong my brothers had better think what is best themselves or fall back on Le-li and decide on some course there. But whatever you do, do nothing rashly; for if the foreign ships stop where they are and do not come on, you will be laughed at terribly. I really must entreat you to act only as circumstances require varying your plans as necessary.

Adieu, my brothers, I received the 90 strings of cash you sent me yesterday, and wish you peaceful promotion.

Li and Chen to the worthy and upright Wan

Kneeling we address you, our great Commander, to report that we have received your letters, and to wish you well.

Two communications have reached us, and knowing your will we have humbly endeavoured to carry it out; but although Your Excellency has graciously signified that the silk may be given back, and the foreigners sent about their business, we take the liberty of suggesting that the other things taken should be restored too, or they will be coming back again.

On this ground, therefore, we must beg Your Excellency to graciously order H. E. Wu to give up the large gun, small gun, blunderbuss, double barrel revolver, watch, &c., &c., he took, and to bring them all without exception back here that we may hand them over to the foreign ship, that friendly relations may be maintained and the people calmed.

Should Your Excellency grant this, our gratitude will know no bounds.

We think it would be better if the officer who brings the guns down is ordered to take them to the Liu-ta Temple, and humbly trust Your Excellency will instruct him to do so that we may see how the barbarians behave when we give the silk back.

Trusting Your Excellency will not be anxious and humbly thanking you for what you have done, we respectfully report what we have done and wish you well.

Pass.

Ascending-to-heaven Chen, Chamberlain of the Court and Patriarch of the new Dynasty, issues this Pass as a facility for investigation. A foreign boat belonging to Adamson & Co. is taking 11 other boats down to Shanghai to bring up supplies for the army, and is permitted hereby to go there and to return; and officers in charge of the various Custom-houses, posts, &c., are hereby directed to allow them to pass without let or hindrance on production on this paper.

Tenth day of the 5th moon of the 11th year of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace.

Receipt for Fine.

Total fine, ...	$4,000
Paid, ...	600
By gun, ...	200
Still wanting, ...	3,200,

for which 50 bales Silk are detained.

Tenth day of the 5th moon.

THE following is somewhat of old date, but as a light sketch of the manners and customs of the Japanese, we are glad of an opportunity to give it a place for which it has been lying by so long; with regard to the concluding line, our readers will doubtless be glad to hear again from our correspondent:—

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—This is the 3rd day of the 3rd month of some year with a strange name, on which the natives of this town give themselves a holiday; one amongst a great many in the year; for they are, very philosophically, fond of amusement. They think life is too short to be entirely wasted in work, and I confess that, for my part, I think they have reason. Therefore doing "in Rome as the Romans do," in Japan we should do as the Japanese; and I have accordingly given myself a holiday to-day, and devote half an hour of it to fulfil a long neglected promise to send you an occasional scrap of intelligence from, or of, this farthest outpost of commerce.

More interesting I think than the doings of outer barbarians planted by advancing civilization on these shores, are any details of the habits and manners of these interesting and most unknown of people: such then shall be the subject of this letter

The 3rd day of the 3rd month is the fête day of the fair sex of Nagasaki; established as such in times gone by, as experience had shewn the weather at this season to be most favorable to out-door recreation. I doubt if any people understand the enjoyment of nature better than the Japanese. Their appreciation of the real pleasure of a fine day amidst beautiful scenery—a pleasure untainted by any vicious or evil associations or effects such as attend so many other amusements in themselves harmless—is everywhere observable. It is marked in the locality of their cottages and temples, in their accommodation for travellers, and above all in their numerous picnic or pleasure parties. At all times are to be seen parties of women and children strolling about without any object but to breathe the fresh air and pluck flowers—to see and to be seen. They are dressed out in their best; the elder ones in clothes of good material and tasteful but sober hues; the younger ones, and especially the children, bright with crimson and other colors, but all harmoniously arranged. If the party has left home with the intention of "making a day of it" they are attended by a servant carrying their luncheon in an ingeniously contrived lacquer cabinet, having little drawers and partitions for the different edibles, which are arranged with the utmost cleanliness and nicety: the tea, or sakki (wine), generally the latter, being carried in one of those curious and picturesque wasp-shaped gourds, well browned with constant use. For this day there is a fixed locality whither pleasure-seekers wend their way, from an early hour in the morning. (The Japanese are on the whole early risers: for instance when the Governor has occasion to make a visit of inspection, he leaves his house, having breakfasted, at about seven o'clock, and by that hour his numerous subordinates must have already assembled to attend him.) We follow amongst the cheerful throng who wind along the narrow pathway—stone-laid—leading up a charming valley to the summit of one of the beautiful hills of which this neighbourhood may be said to be composed. But already though scarce an hour past midday, the descending stream of people is continuous, and, like a running stream at the top of a hill, one wonders where is the source of supply. We certainly see them issuing from a gap in the foliage to which the path conducts, but though apparently nearly at the top there seems no great stir or crowd. Still the day is fine and the scenery alone will repay the toil of continuing our way, in company, as we are, with gay damsels helping themselves forward with long staffs, and to render the action of their limbs unimpeded, having their dresses looped up to the waist, excepting only a light crape garment, which pressed aside by every step would certainly exhibit the garters of the fair pedestrians were they so civilized as to wear them! This sort of petticoat is of a crimson ground, having tasteful patterns wrought on it, and is evidently meant, like the many-colored petticoats and glaring stockings not long ago in vogue in England, to be shewn. Indeed the advantage in design and color is with the Japanese, but it is due to our fair countrywomen to admit that not a moment's comparison can be entertained with the dear little boots (or anything else) which the said fashion was doubtless designed to exhibit!

Each group that we overtake or meet has a good-humored word to say: they have yet to learn the dignified necessity of being introduced before addressing a stranger, and if first spoken to a merry answer is sure to be forthcoming. The Japanese fair are without that *mauvaise honte* or fear which Chinese females invariably shew on the approach of foreigners.

It has been stated by some of the flying travellers in Japan that inebrity is almost unknown. They would certainly have been *nearer* the truth had they said that nowhere is it so prevalent! I should think that not one in a hundred of the men we met returning had not emptied at least one sakki flask with the natural consequences. In this condition they are apt to be quarrelsome, and therefore the less notice then taken of them the better; so at the present moment we will also leave them to themselves.

Amongst the foliage upon the hill-top, or rather in a dell between tops of the hills, in a small clearing, is a little Temple, the particular place of devotion for the day. Around it is a fair, to supply all the probable requirements of a not wealthy assemblage of men, women, and children;—cheap toys, common hair ornaments, and untempting sweatmeats, or more substantial food. The great entertainment of the day being kite flying there are great numbers of kites for sale at very low prices, the Dutch colors being a favourite design on them. At this spot there is a considerable assemblage, but nothing to what we were led to expect, and it is evidently not the rendezvous. A path leads forward into the wood along the hills, on emerging from which an extraordinary scene presents itself. The exit is first marked by quite a crush of passengers, and along the sides, squatted among the bamboos and jungle, are numerous parties of merry-makers in various stages of hilarity and all especially happy.

This path leads immediately to a hill top which has been partially cleared for the occasion, and to another rising to a peak. These are, literally covered with an immense concourse of people—all of the *bourgeoisie* and most of whom are eating and drinking in little parties. There must be some thousands of them, amongst whom progress is difficult. Many are flying kites, the numbers of which almost form a shade from the sun's rays They are also strewed in tatters about the ground, and at every step one's foot catches in a string. Laughter and song resound on all sides: old women, girls, and young children seeming equally to enjoy themselves, while the men without exception are more or less—the majority certainly more—in that state which some philanthropists hold, renders a man irresponsible for his acts, but which magistrates generally consider increases his culpability. Still there is no brawling, though any rough or hasty foreigner, ignorant of their ways might not uneasily excite a disturbance which would be hard to quiet. Even their very drunken good-nature might give rise to such, as at every group one is assailed by turbulent invitations to join their libations, accompanied by well-meant but not agreeable physical constraint from which it is frequently difficult to escape.

Kite-flying is a great amusement here, at any age from five to five-and-twenty. But it is not the same kite-flying as the Chinese and English: it admits of the acquirement and exhibition of much skill. The kites are square and without tails—having characters or colored devices painted on them. Not content with balancing them high in air, the sole aim of our performers and in which even the Japanese excel us, the skilful flyer can make his kite perform a variety of manœuvres according to his pleasure. Suddenly from its lofty eminence it is seen to turn head downwards and descend apparently beyond control with alarming velocity towards the earth; just as the catastrophe seems imminent its descent is arrested and it sweeps along to right or left on hostile intent against a neighboring rival. The intended victim is on the alert and by a skilful manœuvre avoids the attack and retaliates. Again our kite rapidly ascends either directly upwards or apparently retreating over a distant hill, and as it grows less in the distance you begin to think you have mistaken the object of your view, or that the cord has parted and that it is travelling on an errand of its own. This impression is rather confirmed when your favorite seems to be in real trouble, turning round and tossing in a most helpless way apparently the sport of zephyrs, of which it had but now so proudly made use; but no, its course is again steady, its voyage is bounded by the string, and all its movements are at the will and under the control of the hand which holds it.

It is a legitimate aim to try and cut each other's strings, in doing which a skilful contest excites intense interest. Little groups support each other by the waist or shoulders as with open mouths they gaze up at the combatants, ejaculating from time to time expressions of anxiety or delight according to the fluctuations of the contest. Now they are locked together, and the endeavor is to bring the enemy captive to your feet; but fate decrees, as it so often does in more important concerns, that the victor shall have only the empty honors of success, the acclamations of the spectators,—but that the prize shall fall to another. One string has broken, and the now really helpless kite is the subject of an eager scramble, as it first drifts in one direction and then in another, some abandon the chase exhausted, others who saw it useless at first to strive, now find themselves in fortune's way and join in the struggle. But in the present instance all are to be disappointed: tumbling, tossing, falling, rising, the drifting paper is carried by a gust above the trees of a forest and catches amongst the topmost branches where we will leave it.

It is considered an omen of good fortune for the ensuing year, on the special days to make prize of a kite. In the streets of the town where house-tops and verandahs form the standing ground, you are suddenly alarmed, if ignorant of the custom, by a crowd rushing, struggling, shouting, round a corner, and you fancy yourself in Vienna or Paris on the outbreak of an *émeute;* but the agitation subsides immediately one of the throng becomes the happy possessor of a falling kite. The ill-luck of losing one is counter-balanced by a seizure, so that every flyer is provided with several, to take the field (of azure) in order to remedy a defeat. It is even allowed for *gamins* to promenade the streets below with long bamboos to which they affix a thorny branch in order to entangle any string coming within their reach. They probably combine profit with pleasure by selling for a few cash their prizes.

I will not in this letter descend from my high flight to give you an account of markets and exchanges, for which I refer you to any trade circular; but if you think I have occupied your time with too trivial a subject only say so and I will not afflict you again. But in defence I must say that I hold a different opinion. I think kite-flying a much more hearty and healthy occupation, for mind and body both, than money-making; and when we have done with sublunary affairs the former will probably occupy as much of our time as the latter! True, kite-flying will not supply bread and cheese, and therefore money-making is a necessary occupation; but like many others equally necessary, it need not occupy all our time nor form the subject of all our conversation.

Adieu, my dear Mr. Editor, and (if you please) *au revoir*.—Yours, very faithfully,

FLÂNEUR.

Nagasaki, Japan, *April 10th*, 1861.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *August*, 1860, from observations taken by a self-registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

AUGUST 1860.—Rainy days 1.

	Max	*Min*		*Max*	*Min*
1	85	76	17	85	77
2	87	78	18	85	77
3	91	81	19	87	77
4	93	80	20	87	77
5	92	79	21	88	78
6	91	78	22	90	79
7	89	79	23	89	79
8	87	79	24	91	78
9	87	78	25	87	73
10	89	79	26	79	71
11	90	79	27	79	69
12	90	77	28	79	70
13	89	79	29	84	70
14	85	77	30	87	73
15	84	77	31	81	72
16	88	78			

Average of 7 years { Thermo *Max* 87, *Min* 77
Rainy days 9.

To be continued monthly

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
" *J. A. POTTER* 30 "

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

WM. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
JOHN EVANS.

17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.

Soupmeat	at 8	Tls. cts.	₩ ℔.
Beefsteak & Roast Beef	" 9	"	"
Mutton Chop and Leg	" 13	"	"
Do. Fore part	" 11	"	"
Sheep's Head	" 15	"	each
Do. Liver	" 15	"	"
Ox Tail	" 10	"	"
Ox Tongue	" 30	"	"
Corned Tongue	" 50	"	"

FOR SHIPS USE.

Beef	at 8	Tls. cts.	₩ ℔.
Mutton	" 11	"	"
Vegetables	" 3	"	"
Fowls and Ducks	" 4	Tls.	₩ doz.
Eggs	" 10	Tls. cts.	"
Milk	" 19	"	₩ bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
" PAUL.
" CHIN-AIK.
" WA-HEE.
" JIM-ACHAY.
" CHUAN-SING.
" GEE-LOONG.
" GEOK-FOONG.

21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

豐順 *Fong-shun.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins and Embroideries, Lacquered and Japan Ware, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

KEPPELL & Co.,
NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.
Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c., at reasonable rates.
Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.
tf

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
AND AUCTIONEERS.

AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN
28de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 19	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Nagasaki	July 11	General	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 19	Surprise	A. str.	456	Allen	Kanagawa		Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 19	Vallée de Lux	Fr. bk	300	Laffite	Singapore	June28	do	T. Kroes and Co
.. 19	Firefly	A. bark	401	Martin	Nagasaki	July 9	Coals	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 19	Invejado	Port.str	47	Xavier	Fuchau			Dent and Co
.. 19	Bouncer (95) [H M	g.-boat		Cressy				
.. 19	Assyrian	B. ship	555	Shepherd	London	Mar 27	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 19	Ocean Mail	B. ship	630	Thomson	do	.. 30	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 20	Wynaud	B. ship	555	Reid	do	.. 26	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 20	Fire Dart	A. str.	678	Johnson	Hankow	.. 15	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 20	Maryland	A. bark	200	Friend	Nagasaki	.. 8	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 21	Elizabeth F. Willets	A. ship	825	Williams	Philadelphia	Mar 24	Coals	Order
.. 21	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Wright	Ningpo	July 20	Tea, &c.	Master
.. 21	Emma	B. schr	110	Fergusson	do	.. 20	General	Master
.. 22	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	do		Tea, &c.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
.. 22	Nimrod	B. bark	235	Smith	N'po & Chinhae	.. 21	General	Hooper and Co
.. 22	Georgiana	B. ship	445	Jones	Fuchau	.. 14	Wood	Fletcher and Co
.. 22	Peterborough	B. bark	560	Orchard	London		General	Fletcher and Co
.. 22	Confucius [H I M	str.		Thompson				
.. 23	Starling (93) [H M	g.-boat			Hongkong			
.. 23	Scout [H M sc.-st.-	corv.		J. Corbett	do	.. 17		
.. 23	A Fr. Man-of-War							
.. 23	Shandon	B. str.	115	Wighton	do		Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 24	Williamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	do	.. 19	do	Russell and Co
.. 24	Simoon [H M	str.			do	.. 17		
.. 24	Coromandel [H M	str.			do	.. 17		
.. 24	Maria Therese	Du. bk	242	Pisser	Yokuhama	.. 3	General	T. Kroes and Co
.. 25	Fei-loong [H I M	str.		Baker				
.. 25	Bo-Peep	B. str.	73	Shaw	Yang-tsze		Sundries	Oppert and Co
.. 25	Fruiter	A. bark	290	Webster	Nagasaki	.. 19	do	Frazar and Co
.. 25	Maria	Da. bk	304	Ingerman	Hongkong	.. 14	Coals	Bourjau Hubener & Co
.. 25	Spray	B. schr	235	Smith	Nagasaki	.. 11	do	Order
.. 25	St. Helena	Du. bg	189	Strokenburg	Macassar	June27	General	Order
.. 25	Marguerite Dundas	B. bark	341	Fenwick	Hongkong	July 13	Rice	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 25	Fernandez	Por. str	231	Xavier	Hankow		General	Dent and Co
.. 25	Don Pedro II	A. bark	258	Lewis	Kanagawa	.. 2	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 25	Phillippe de la Noy	A. bark	383	Terry	Nagasaki	.. 13	do	Russell and Co
.. 25	Levanter	A. ship			Hongkong	.. 14	Rice	Russell and Co
.. 25	Leonidas	B. ship	697	Andrews	Nagasaki	.. 13	General	Lindsay and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 19	Kim-won-him	Sia. bk	240	Thomson	Chefoo	O. Cargo	A. R. Tilby
.. 19	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Leesan	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Howard and Co
.. 19	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong *	Tea, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 19	Confucius [H I M	str.		Thompson			
.. 19	Alma	B. brig	131	Smith	Ningpo	Peas	Master
.. 20	Marne [H I M	st.-fri			Hongkong		
.. 20	Thorwaldsen	Da. bg.	139	Matzen	Amoy	Re-expts.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 21	Bouncer (95) [H M	g.-boat		Cressy			
.. 21	Armistice	B. bark	358	Richardson	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 23	Hesper [H M	str.		Harris	Chefoo		
.. 23	New York	A. schr	81	Wade	Ningpo	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
.. 23	Flamer [H M	g.-boat		Bingham	do		
.. 24	Wilhelm	Da. bg	160	Ottsen	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 24	Surprise	A. str.	456	Allen	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 24	Fire Dart	A. str.	678	Johnson	Kiukiang, &c.	Op. &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 25	Allison	B. ship	697	Bennett	Formosa	Sun., &c.	Harkort and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Coromandel	H M steamer	..	..	..	Symons	..
Encounter	H M sc.-st.-sl.	14	..	..	R. Dew	360
Pioneer	H M steamer	6	..	..	H. A. Reilly	350
Scout	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Simoon	H M steamer	..	..	..		..
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..		..
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Fei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Bastel {Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet}	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Geary	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Wellington, 12th Feb.; Earl of Windsor, 27th March; Wagoola, 2d April; Solent, 22d do.; Julia, 26th do.; Colingsburg, 20th do.; Capriolani, 7th May; and Anglo Saxon, 20th do.

Liverpool—America, 3d July; Mallard, 4th March; Little Edith, 30th do.; Kate Carnie, 6th May; and Mirage, 22d do.

Cardiff—Clemens, 15th March; and Mary Lee, 22d April.

Deal—Raleigh, 8th March; Carnuslus, 12th do; and Tartar, 16th May.

Sunderland—Veritas, 16th March. *Scilly*—Wellington, 27th March.

Shields—Drusus, 17th March. *Bristol*—Joseph Peabody, 6th April

Dover—Kremlin, 13th April.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,			12,459,988	15,162
1846-47,			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59,			39,135,939	85,970
1859-60,	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874
1860-61,	8,260,398	11,346,118	19,606,516	85,924

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,			31,226,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	50,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
1859-60,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66,320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,534
1860-61,	6,975,430	4,539,454	11,514,884	84,336	874,441	6,404,353	7,278,794	1,564

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Asr	June22	Ha. sh.	338	Bruhn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	27th inst
Adriatic	July 14	B. bark	302	Barron	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Alicia	July 8	B. bark	230	Moose	Hogg, Brothers		
Amalia	July 18	Bre. bg	198	Oldjahns	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo &T'tsin	Early
Andes	June28	Am.sh	460	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co		
Anna Maria	July 3	B. bark	480	Hurst	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Antelope	July 16	Sia. bk		Helmsoht	A. R. Tilby		
Assyrian	July 19	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Beaver	July 9	A. ship	727	Smith	Russell and Co		
Bertha Köhn	July 11	Ha. sch	180	Schulz	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bo-Peep	July 25	B. str.	73	Shaw	Oppert and Co.		
Britannia	July 9	B. bark	582	Peart	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co		
Ceres	July 9	Da. bg	200	Tinn	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Fuchau	cld 25 inst
Charlotte Ann	May 28	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co.	London	Early
Chin-chin	June23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chusan	July 22	B. str.	529	Corbett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	Hankow	Imdt.
Clara Novello	June18	B. ship	512	Hingston	W. R. Adamson and Co.	Fuchau	cld 26 inst
Coromandel	May 24	B. ship	735	Thompson	A. R. Tilby		
Cricket	July 15	B. str.			Dent and Co.		
Curlew	June24	A. bark	495	Ballard	Augustine Heard and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Cuba	July 6	Ha. bg	212	Hamann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	Chefoo	cleared
Don Pedro II	July 25	A. bark	258	Lewis	Augustine Heard and Co		
Egean	July 9	B. bark	307	Newton	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	1st prox.
Elizabeth	June18	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby		
Elizabeth F. Willets	July 21	A. ship	825	Williams	Order		
Elizabeth	July 21	B. schr	146	Wright	Master		
Emma	July 21	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master		
Europe	July 11	Fr. bg	268	Simon	T. Kroes and Co		
Fawn	July 7	B. brig	154	Leigh	Lindsay and Co.		
Fernandez	July 25	Por. str	231	Xavier	Dent and Co		
Firefly	July 19	A. bark	401	Martin	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Flora	July 6	B. bark	304	Williamson	A. R. Tilby		
Fruiter	July 25	A. bark	290	Webster	Frazar and Co.		
Gauntlet	June15	B. ship	693	Weld	Dent and Co	London	Early
Geelong	June30	B. bark	396	Grate	A. R. Tilby		
Georgiana	July 22	B. ship	445	Jones	Fletcher and Co		
Gharra	July 19	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	27th inst
Hongkong		B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Imperial	July 13	B. ship	1388	Wescott	Lindsay and Co		
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Xavier	Dent and Co		
Iskanderia	June28	B. brig	199	Eaglesham	A. R. Tilby		
James Shepherd	June18	B. bark	272	Purdy	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Jeddo	July 11	B. str.	449	Boutillier	Turner and Co	Hankow	4th prox.
Jubilee	June 3	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	28th inst
Lucky Star	July 3	Sia. bk	350	Shields	Order		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lady Amherst	June 1	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Lebanon	June15	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co.		
Leichardt	June25	B. ship	589	Clark	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Early
Leonidas	July 25	B. ship	697	Andrew	Lindsay and Co		
Levanter	July 25	A. ship			Russell and Co		
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Magnolia	June17	A. ship	648	Hunt	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Malacca	July 9	B. bark	600	Garland	A. R. Tilby		
Mandarin	June20	A. ship	776	Parrott	Augustine Heard and Co		
Marmora	July 3	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co		
Maria Therese	July 24	Du. bk	242	Pisser	T. Kroes and Co.		
Maria	July 25	Da. bk	304	Ingerman	Bourjau Hubener and Co		
Marguerite Dundas	July 25	B. bark	341	Fenwick	Augustine Heard and Co		
Margaret Eliza	June30	B. ship	505	Tellerson	Augustine Heard and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	June18	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 26 inst
Maryland	July 20	A. bark	200	Friend	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Mermaid	July 14	A. ship	513	Scudder	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Nautilus	June26	A. ship	549	Elwell	Augustine Heard and Co.	Hongkong	Imdt.
Neva	Apr 7	B. schr	133		Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Niemen	Apr 9	B. str.	388	Hutchison	Barnes Dallas		
Nimrod	July 22	B. bark	235	Smith	Hooper and Co.		
Ocean Mail	July 19	B. ship	630	Thomson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Orion	June30	Da. bk	210	Rickelsen	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Pegasus	July 15	B. ship	533	Penrice	Blain, Tate and Co.	London	Early
Peterborough	July 22	B. bark	560	Orchard	Fletcher and Co		
Phillippe de la Noy	July 25	A. bark	383	Terry	Russell and Co		
Polmaise	May 28	B. ship	887	Carter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Rajah of Sarawak	July 2	B. ship	484	Taylor	Oppert and Co.	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Rapido	July 7	B. bark	299	Lloyd	Dow and Co.	Chefoo	27th inst
Raven	July 6	A. ship	711	Nye	Olyphant and Co		
Resolute	July 6	A. ship	786	McGilven	Gilman and Co.		
Romeo	July 3	B. bark	402	Fairbairn	W. R. Adamson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Scotland	July 11	B. str.	759	Dundas	Russell and Co	Hankow	4th prox.
Sea Witch	July 14	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Chefoo&T'tsin	cld 25 inst
Shandon	July 23	B. str.	115	Wighton	Turner and Co		
Spray	July 25	B. schr	235	Smith	Order		
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
St. Vincent	June15	B. ship	558	Lilley	Ullett and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
St. Helena	July 25	Du. bg	189	Strokenburg	Order		
Traveller	June26	B. bark	460	Ellis	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Union	June 1	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Imdt.
Vallée de Luz	July 19	Fr. bk	300	Laffite	T. Kroes and Co		
Wandering Wave	July 2	A. schr	154	Craven	Edward Byrne	Tientsin	27th inst
W. H. Chandler	June25	B. bark	292	Bremner	Turner and Co.		
Williamette	July 24	A. str.	413	Perkins	Russell and Co	Hankow	1st prox
Wynaud	July 20	B. ship	555	Reid	Fletcher and Co		

[96 *Merchants Vessels.*]

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1860, *to 30th June*, 1861.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	6,975,430	4,539,454	11,514,884	75,498
UNITED STATES,	874,441	6,404,353	7,278,794	1,564
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,				
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,				
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,		335,108	335,108	7,963
COASTWISE,	410,527	67,203	477,730	
INDIA,				875
MANILA,				24
Total	8,260,398	11,346,118	19,606,516	85,924

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do.	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do.			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do.				201			
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do.	338	413		351			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong				2,335			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from 1st July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite*,	471	London,	564,120					564,120	8,193	372		552	325	3,016		12,458	576,578
... 13	*Sharpshooter*,	481	London,						432,782								78,869	511,651
... 18	*Challenger*,	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,767	535,467	54,911	26,729		5,343	8,420	27,769		123,181	658,648

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs

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